BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

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DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1865.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20, 1865.

A list of names proposed for appointment as Magistrates was laid upon the table.

Mr. Wiggins introduced a bill to authorize fifteen Magistrates of Halifax county to transact county business, which, under a suspension of the rule, passed its several readings.

Mr. Ellis offered a resolution to instruct the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of passing a law empowering the wives of soldiers to make contracts binding the property of their husbands, which was adopted. Also a resolution instructing the same committee to enquire into the expediency of the passage of a law to prohibit the sale of property under execution, for specie, unless the contract specifies the payment of specie, which was adopted.

BILLS, ETC. ON THEIR SECOND READINGS.

Resolutions requesting the Governor, in certain contingencies, to remove the Commissioner of Appraisements recently appointed by him. Amended and passed. Rule suspended and passed its third reading.

A bill to provide spirituous liquors for medical purposes in Cabarrus county. Rejected.

A bill concerning impressments. Rejected.

A bill to levy a tax in kind for the support of the families of soldiers. Postponed and ordered to be printed.

A bill to amend the act to incorporate the N. C. Volunteer Navy Company. Passed.

Resolutions protesting against emancipations for public services. Made special order for Monday next at 12 o'clock.

A bill to amend 1st section, 87th chapter, Revised Code. Rejected.

Resolutions in regard to illegal impressments of property by the Confederate government. After discussion by Messrs. Lassiter, Wright and Odom, the resolutions were made the special order for Tuesday next at 12 o'clock.

Resolution in regard to *habeas corpus*. Informally passed over.

A bill to amend an act to authorize the Governor to employ slave labor in the erection of fortifications, &c. Passed.

A bill to appoint inspectors for the town of Fayetteville. Passed.

Resolutions in relation to the exemption of certain employees from conscription. Passed.

A bill to rearrange the public offices in the Capitol.—Mr. Wright offered an amendment providing that the Treasurer and Comptroller should exchange rooms. A lengthy communication from the Comptroller in relation to the matter was read. Mr. Wright's amendment was passed, and the bill, as amended, was then laid upon the table by a vote of 17 to 16.

BILL ON ITS THIRD READING.

A bill to incorporate the North and South Carolina Railroad Company. Passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The resignation of Mr. McCoy as Engrossing Clerk was received and accepted.

A proposition from the House to proceed to the election of an Engrossing Clerk was concurred in, and the Senate voted as follows: T. H. Hill 10; W. A. Huske 22; ——— Pfohl 8.

The committee reported the whole number of votes 133, as follows: Hill 44; Huske 54; Pfohl 17; T. W. Davis 18. No election.

The Senate again proceeded to vote for Engrossing Clerk, as follows the name of Mr. Pfohl having been withdrawn: Huske 22; Hill 13; Davis 5.

The committee reported the whole number of votes cast 184, as follows: Huske 56; Hill 46; Davis 32. No election.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Shepherd presiding in the absence of the Speaker.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of Neill McKay, one of the Engrossing Clerks.

On motion of Mr. Grissom this resignation was sent to the Senate with a proposition that the two Houses elect a clerk to fill the vacancy at half-past eleven o'clock.—The names of Messrs. Walter A. Huskie, T. H. Hill and ——— Pfohl were put in nomination.

An engrossed bill, from the Senate, to facilitate the building of bridges which have been washed away in the counties of Alamance and Granville, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rule.

Leaves of absence were granted to Messrs. Amis and Alford.

A message from the Senate announced its concurrence in the proposition from the House to elect an Engrossing Clerk at half-past eleven o'clock. The House proceeded to vote. Mr. J. W. Davis having been also nominated.—The committee to superintend the election subsequently reported "no election."

Mr. Hanes introduced resolutions on the subject of a general Convention of the Confederate States, as follows:

Resolutions on the subject of a General Convention of the Confederate States:

WHEREAS, The present system of legislation by the Congress of the Confederate States, by which the most oppressive and unconstitutional laws have been passed from time to time, by the votes of irresponsible representatives from Missouri, Kentucky and other States, some of whom have never seceded from the Government of the United States, but have at this time their full quota of men in the armies of our enemies, and who therefore have no constituents upon whom the laws passed by them can operate, and some of whom dare not even show themselves in the States which they profess to represent, is an outrage to which no free people ought to submit: And, Whereas, Article A of the Constitution of the Confederate States provides, that, "Upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their several Conventions, the Congress shall summon a Convention of all the Confederate States, to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of the proposed amendments to the Constitution be agreed on by the said Convention—voting by States—and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States or by Conventions in two thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general Convention—they shall thenceforward form a part of the Constitution. But no State shall, without its consent be deprived of its "equal representation" in the Senate.

Therefore, Resolved, That the Joint Select Committee on Confederate relations be instructed to frame and bring in a bill calling a Convention of the people of this State or submitting the question to them so as to enable them to assemble in Convention—if a majority of them should desire to do so for the purpose of co-operating with any two other States in calling a Convention of all the Confederate States, for the purpose of so amending the Constitution, so as to provide that hereafter, the representatives of any State or States, whose territory is in the hands of the enemy so that the Confederate laws cannot be enforced therein, shall not during the continuance of such occupation by the enemy, be permitted to vote upon any question of legislation, but shall have only such rights as are allowed to the delegates from the Territories of the Confederate States, and of considering such other amendments as the said three States shall concur in suggesting.

Resolved, further, That State Sovereignty being the principle on which North Carolina and the other States withdrew from the Federal Union, the States composing the Southern Confederacy are sovereigns, and the Confederate Government is only their agent, and subject to their control; and that the States in their sovereign capacity, in General Convention assembled, have the right to negotiate a peace with the government of the United States, without consultation with the President of the Confederate States, but subject only to the subsequent ratification of the Several States in their separate State Conventions.

At Mr. Hane's request his remarks in support of these resolutions were read from the desk by the Clerk.

Pending their reading there was another ballot for Engrossing Clerk resulting as before. On this ballot Mr. Huske received 56 votes; Mr. Hill 45; Mr. Davis 32.

Mr. Phillips moved that Mr. Hanes' resolutions be printed and made a special order for Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Person they were laid upon the table.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and referred.

Mr. Smith of Johnston, a bill to call a Convention of the people.

Mr. Russell, a bill in regard to the holding of courts in Brunswick county.

Mr. Austin, a bill to legalize an election of Intendant and Commissioners of the town of Monroe.

Mr. Fowle, a bill concerning injunctions.

A bill reported from the Finance Committee, which was considered at the former session in secret, was transferred to the open calendar.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

OUR MARKET has improved wonderfully for the last few days, so far as quantity is concerned; and so far as prices are concerned, they have nearly doubled. Our new Commissioners have met and—raised salaries. Negroes and speculators still roam at large, and have the run of the market, taking up whole loads when others can scarcely get "a bite." Are we all bitten.

Several persons have suggusted the propriety of calling a meeting of the people to instruct the Commissioners. *We* shall do no such thing We showed our hand before the election, and we were "snowed under." Commissioners have been elected unpledged, and we do not blame them for doing as they please. We shall take our chances in "the wild scramble" for something to eat, without in the least molesting our City fathers.

We clip the following from the *Confederate* of yesterday. We have heretofore alluded to the fact that worthless whites were hanging about the shops of negro mechanics, who have their own time. It is not the Yankee prisoners only that may be found in such shops and about our kitchens. We think it is time such shops were broken up

Culpable Laxity.—We have been informed that some Yankee prisoners, four or five in number, professedly confined somewhere in this city, are so loosely guarded that they have made their appearance in some of our kitchens, where they have access to our servants, from which communication no good to community will accrue. We call the attention of the proper authorities to the matter.

The damage done the N. C. Road by the freshet has been repaired and the trains are again running over the whole length of the road. It is also stated that trains ran through on the Piedmont road on the 18th, the damage to the track and bridges having been repaired. This is gratifying intelligence.

Gen. S. F. Patterson, Senator from Caldwell, Burke and McDowell, was recently thrown from a horse, and received such injuries as will probably prevent his attendance at the present session.

There is *depth* in the following dialogue which our readers will easily fathom:

Dialogue.—"Jim what you think about puttin cullud pussons in the army, d'ye think they'll fight?"

Well Sam, let me ax you a question. Did you ever see two dogs fight over a bone?"

"Yes."

"Well, did yer ever see a *bone* fight?"

The latest sensation is that Napoleon has notified England that he will recognize the Confederacy in March, and it is thought that England will follow soon. Just think of it, recognition by England and France in two short months—sixty days. Bully for us! Sweet potatos and sausage meat ought to fall.

We have received Richmond and Petersburg papers to Wednesday the 18th, but they contain but little news. The armies in front of the two cities were quiet.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan 11.

APPLES—Green	$40
" Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$8 00
BEEF	$2 25
BEESWAX	$8
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$10
CANDLES—Tallow	$10
" Wax—By box	$10
" Adamantine	$20 00
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel	$100
CHICKENS	$5@6
COFFEE	$25
DUCKS	$5
EGGS	$5 00
FLOUR	$250 00
FODDER—per hundred	$12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$12
GEESE	$8
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$8 00
SYRUP	$15
MEAL	$20 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$15
" Cleaned	$10 bu
PORK	$5
POTATOS—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$18
PEAS—Ground	$30
" Stock	$20
" White Table	$25
RAGS	25c
RICE	$2 00
RYE	$20
SALT	$50 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$5 50
WHEAT	$50

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE-SESSION 1864.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr F M Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—(vacancy.)
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon. Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Necklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Cavidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Faucett.
Alexander—J M Carson.
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk.
Ashe—Mr McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter.
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond.
Bladen—J W Russ
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr.
Burke—J J Erwin.
Buncombe—J M Gudger.
Cabarrus—P B C Smith.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Greene—H H Best.
Gulford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Ootterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E H Davis.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancil, W J Rogers.
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—E L Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr. Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford,, J M Caho.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 18, 1865.

TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE, ORANGE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES:

I respectfully appeal to the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham Counties to bring in their surplus Corn immediately, for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately, and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification, of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorized agents: Raleigh, J. J. Minetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris; and Durham's, W. P. Ward.—Hillsboro' to be filled and Pittsboro' to be filled.

W. E. PIERCE,
Jan 19-12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

HORSE COLLARS! HORSE COLLARS!

Post Quartermaster's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 17, 1865.

I WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL THE 22D day of February next, for the manufacture of ten thousand Horse and Mule Collars, similar to samples to be seen at my office.

Bidders must state the number which they can deliver per month.

W. E. PEIRCE,
Jan 19 12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

Bank Stock For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to
Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDEPATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Col WM J CLARKE, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquartes on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj W W PIERCE, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Capt J W HINSDALE, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquasters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN, EXEMPT FROM MILITARY duty, who is a good Bookkeeper. Apply at the Manassas Gap Railroad, Greensboro, N C
Dec 19-dlmw3t
Confederate copy and send bill to Progress immediately.

Notice.

W. H. CROW, AGENT FOR THE NEUSE PAper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for rags and damaged cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by Genl. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.
Nov 21-dlm w4t

BY W. F. ASKEW & CO.

ON SATURDAY, THE 21ST INST., AT TWELVE o'clock we will offer for sale at our Rooms in Raleigh TWENTY-FIVE OR THIRTY LIKELY NEGROES—Men and Women, Boys and Girls. A better lot of negroes has not been offered in this market.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.,
Jan 19 dtd Auctioneers.

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named NEEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N C
Dec 9-tf SETH PENNY.

Rare Chance At Valuable Property.

ON TUESDAY THE 24TH INST., I SHALL SELL, without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash in Confederate money, my residence, with all the grounds and conveniences thereto attached, in the town of Hillsboro', N. C. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock M. on the premises. Address Dr. R. Hooker.
Jan 11-d&wtd R. HOOKER.

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy!

THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMmence on the 1st of February, 1865.
All students required to drill.
For Particulars, address the Principal.
J. M. LOVEJOY,
Jan 11-tFeb1 Raleigh N C

FOR RENT.

A GOOD HOUSE IN THE EASTERN PART OF the city, containing four rooms, a good garden coning on acre, and a good well of water on the adjoining lot. For particulars apply at
Jan 13 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20 RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEB				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MAR.				1	2	3	4
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	19	20	1	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRL							1
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	30						
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day
JULY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
SEPT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOV				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	62	27	28	29	30		
DEC'R						1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business: and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD. A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all morticed and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE;

Together with
16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—without rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 by 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and a thing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lath and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. JNO. W. HARRISON.

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LAND For Sale!

I OFFER FOR SALE 200 ACRES OF LAND LYING twelve miles West of Raleigh and within six miles of the N. C. R. R., well watered, and well timbered, and 20 acres under cultivation. Apply to

C D EDWARDS,
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Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
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$2,000 REWARD.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE A BOX MARKED "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it, which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Jan. 18-dtf Agent So. Express Company.

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THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

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In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.**

☞ **Thirty cents for Rags.**—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

In view of the increased and still increasing prices of everything connected with the publication business, we find ourselves compelled to make a corresponding change in the subscription price of our paper, which will, on and after Monday, January 16th, be as follows:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid Union type, or less, $5 00.

We make no apology for this advance: the rapid depreciation of the currency is a fact well known to all, and we must advance our terms or cease to print.

These advanced rates will go into effect on and after Monday next, the 16th instant. Jan 14, 1864.

Sherman is in motion, and, according to refugees from Savannah, has a force of 80,000 men. Nor is his army a loose mob, prowling on the country to oppress friend as well as foe,—it is an army of discipline, vigor, action. With Savannah and Beaufort, S. C., as a base he moves north with the sun, and already Charleston and Columbia begin to feel the oppression. But will he come to Columbia, with those 80,000 men? Yes, if he wants to do so he will, and even farther into the bowels of the land.

Terry is on our own coast—has Fort Fisher, at the mouth of Cape Fear, and will soon, we think, have Wilmington. He probably has 20,000 to 40,000 men. Suppose they combine their forces, Terry and Sherman; we must set them down at not less than about one hundred and twenty thousand men. And they will move on with the sun, and before the orb that lights the world shall stand erect in the heavens, it is more than probable that the Federal flag will fly over Charleston, Wilmington, Columbia and Raleigh! Yes, Raleigh too! Grant will stay where he is, and thus keep Gen. Lee's army in the vice that has held it for the last ten months, and Sherman and Terry will move on. We see nothing to stop them or prevent their getting to Raleigh, where they can open communication with Newbern by rail, distance about 108 miles, and then demonstrate or raid towards Greensborough or Danville at pleasure. Newbern would be the water base, Raleigh the inland base; and with Grant on the James and Sherman at Raleigh, both in command of large armies,—all transportation cut off and supplies exhausted, Gen. Lee's army would be in a tight place. And unless Sherman can be met and whipped, he will probably come, if not with the April showers, certainly with the buds and blossoms of May.—He travels rapidly! We had an army that might have checked Sherman, but since the President took its commander from it and put it under a second rate brigadier and sent it on that wild goose chase, to the blue banks of the Ohio, it is well nigh done for. Hood marched into Tennessee and marched out again, but his army is gone! That is the *morale* of the great army of the West, as it existed under Albert Sidney Johnston, under Beuregard and J. E. Johnston, is gone, and Hood is crouched down in North Alabama with nothing but a small mass of demoralized fragments. There is but little more fight in that army—what there was in it for good has been frittered away where no good could be accomplished; and the people of that section have no disposition to fill its ranks: they think the war has lasted about long enough, especially if they are to be called on to go. These are sad reflections, but we have to deal with things as they are.

Sherman will press forward, no one can give us a good reason for believing he will be hurled back, and empty braggadocio is no longer correct.

What then? Sherman will in all human probability be here with the spring, and to stay. The Governor, now so placid and calm, so full of fun and coarse jests, will have to fly to some obscure village as a refuge; while the Legislature, the people's chosen Representatives, are now assembled here, no doubt, for the last time during the continuance of the present war.—From his obscure "headquarters" in some wayside village inn, his Excellency may call them to meet in Buncombe, on the top of Table Rock, or at some point in that neutral territory beyond the Chowan; but we have not the shadow of a doubt but the present body has met in Raleigh for the last time, and if its members desire to do anything to save the people of their State from the ruin that is to follow the events that we have foreshadowed, they must act now. Has the Governor no farewell word for his "dear people?"—the Legislature no parting blessing for suffering constituents? Are we to look on these august dignitaries to-day, knowing that to-morrow they depart to be seen and known no more, by us, forever! The people will stay where they are, and if Sherman come, here and throughout the State generally, they will do as they have done in Savannah, make the best they can of a condition of things they could not help.

But if we have no armies to meet armies why continue the unequal contest? If there be those in our Legislature who believe there is no salvation for the people of North Carolina but in an appeal for their rights under the old constitution, let them speak out, for the time has come to discuss these questions. And if there be those who believe that the only way to save us from abolition, negro equality, servile insurrections, and a general upheaving of society, but a restoration of the old government, under the constitution of our fathers, let them present their plans—the people will listen, reflect and take such action as they may think best for them and for posterity. If we are subjugated, or so near it that a protraction of the unequal contest can end in nothing else, why continue the war?—This is a question for our Governor and Legislature to answer to the people of North Carolina. The people of the country, not only here in North Carolina but throughout the whole South, begin to see the state and condition to which the war has brought them, in its true light, and to speak out. Bastiles, star chambers, and inquisitions have lost their power to awe the people, and the great public heart begins to throb aloud and the popular voice is loud and constant for peace!

We say, candidly, to our friends in the Legislature, that we believe this to be *their* last chance. Do something now or you may never have another opportunity. And take the bull by the horns and do something practical. What is to be done must be done quickly, for it is not thought that Sherman will give you more than sixty or ninety days to work in. The people want peace, regardless of Jeff Davis and Abe Lincoln. Give them peace, and protection for person and property, and they care very little about boundary lines or who may be President.

Gloom in South Carolina.

A gentleman of intelligence and position, a man who would not be likely to exaggerate or state that which was not true, has just arrived in this city from Florida, coming through Georgia and South Carolina; and he assures us that the people of the last named State, as far as he could see and hear in working his way through, (the railroads being broken by the freshets) are the worst whipped set that he has ever seen or heard of. They look on all as gone, believe Sherman will meet no serious obstacles, and in fact want the best peace they can get and want it *now!* Such he says is the feeling in South Carolina, and we know the man well and know that he believes what he says to be so.

And does not the tone of the Georgia and South Carolina papers lead to the same conclusions? We think so. The following wail of despair, and bitter irony is from the editorial columns of the *Mercury:*

Genius—Pluck—Energy—It is a conceded fact that South Carolina is *not* the Botany Bay of the Confederate army. We enjoy here at leisure, and in the greatest profusion, the ablest and boldest leaders from every part of the broad land this side of the Mississippi River. By the blessing of God, Kirby Smith finds it too much trouble to ship any of his great and sober officers quite so far. We are only subject to such men as other Generals this side of the Mississippi most highly appreciate. We congratulate every man, woman and child in this State on that singular circumstance. We desire to express, in behalf of all the grateful and appreciative people here, our profound thankfulness for this special dispensation of Providence in our behalf. We think a "day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer," should be speedily appointed by way of expressing our felicity. The Confederate Government is most bountiful—most considerate—most wise. South Carolina is now the key of the Confederacy. Most nobly is she to be defended by invincible pluck that fears no odds. Mr. Jefferson Davis is wise—Ala is great—God is good! The Department is in a superb condition.—We have never fought here before against odds. But now, not an officer is whipped—our military organizations are all perfect—our discipline admirable—our leaders models, of capacity, courage, *sobriety*, tenacity and wisdom—all full of fight to the very eyes. Let us all sing *Te Deums*, and hurrah! for Jefferson Davis—Jeff. Davis forever! and the Devil the next day!!!

Now how do "patriots and property holders" like that? Are not the "Carolinians," according to this testimony, quite as much disgusted with Jeff Davis, now, as they were with Abe Lincoln in 1861? We think so. But Sherman's columns are moving on, and soon they will have a chance to spill that last drop of blood of which they have said so much. Mr. Boyce knew what his people wanted, and his position was taken to try to save them from the ravages of an invading army: but Mr. Boyce was silenced by the minions of power, the blood suckers whose drunken debauchery and wasteful extravagance is starving the women and children of the land: his lips are closed as are the lips of all who would speak to save, while hell itself seems to have spawned and emptied all its demons into the "Departments" of the government whose rulers and agents are carrying us to destruction with a speed of at least sixty miles an hour. Sherman is coming, the enemy South Carolina has affected so much to despise is at her own door, and we shall wait in breathless anxiety for that spartan courage, that heroic daring that is to save that "sacred soil" and turn the tide of revolution.

We may be mistaken but we think the people of South Carolina, a majority of them, would jump at peace with reconstruction, and we doubt not but Sherman's reception in that State will strengthen that conviction within us.

If the doctor orders bark, has not the patient a right to growl?

WAR NEWS.

FROM WILMINGTON.

We have received Wilmington papers of the 19th, which instead of giving us light, seem to deepen the mystery of the fall of Fort Fisher and the situation of the town. The *Journal* says:

When a great public calamity occurs, it is natural that people who are immediate sufferers by such calamity, should seek some victim upon whom to place the responsibility. We do not claim to be any better or purer than our neighbors—If the town of Wilmington falls, it seems to us that the labors of a reasonably intelligent and tolerably industrious lifetime are gone. Knowing this to be the fact—sympathising with others—with loved friends and relatives—ladies whom we can no longer protect; with servants whom we have protected, who look to us for protection, who beg us to protect them—who beg us to carry them with us wherever we go. Seeing and feeling all this, we may have said somethings about General Bragg which under other circumstances, we would not have said. Generally, we are thoughtful and cautious: This is simply because we control our feelings. Possibly we have given vent to them—possibly we have blamed our authorities when we ought not to have blamed them. We do not know. We say this however:—Whatever we lose, other people, just as good people, have already lost as much. Any sacrifice that is due and necessary for us to make, that sacrifice we are willing and ready to make. We can do no more.

The cause is not gone. We do not give up the ship. We do not mean to give it up. We must expect to meet difficulties. We must have expected that from the first. Let us be men—Now is the time to try our manhood.

The following we clip from the *Carolinian:*

THE SITUATION.

There is nothing new from below, and the relative situation of the forces facing each other remain unchanged, since our issue of yesterday. We have made no movement, and the enemy seems content to watch us, from within his entrenchments.

We learn from good authority, that the number of gunboats now in the river amount to seventeen, and are quietly riding at anchor in the rear of Fort Fisher. We had rumors of all kinds flying about the streets during the day, but our people are learning to treat such things at their true value, and fail to affect their demeanor or digestion. Should any new movement become necessary, our readers will be advised of it in due time.

NEWS FROM FISHER BY FLAG OF TRUCE.

Major Venable carried a flag of truce within the enemy's lines on yesterday, and returned last night. The details are meagre, as the officer in charge could obtain very little information from the enemy. We are happy to learn, however, that Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb, are both doing well.

The slaughter in the Fort was immense. The killed and wounded, we are informed, will reach five or six hundred.

A large number of letters was received, which will immediately be forwarded, by our prompt and efficient Post Master, to their respective destinations. May God comfort the bereaved, who will never receive letters from loved and familiar hands.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Owing to the breaks in the railroads we he had no mails from Charleston for several days, but a gentleman who has managed to work his way through has kindly placed us in possession of a copy of the *Mercury* of the 17th. That paper says of affairs in the harbor:

It has been known for some time that, on dark nights, the picket monitors were in the habit of venturing much closer in the harbor than in the day time. One of these turretted prowlers has at last, we are glad to announce, met a fitting fate.

About 8 o'clock on Sunday night a slight explosion was heard by our men in Fort Sumter and on Sullivan's Island. It proceded apparently from a point about midway between the two posts, and was followed by a confused mingling of shouts, imprecations and cries for mercy. These presently died away, and the affair remained a mystery until daylight Monday morning, when it was discovered that a Monitor had been sunk by one of our stationary topedoes.—Her smokestack was still above water. She is believed to have been the *Montauk*, and it is considered certain that a large portion, at least, of her crew must have perished by drowning.

There has been no other incident worthy of mention in the harbor.

Of Sherman's advance the *Mercury* knows nothing more than we have already given by telegraph.

Of the recent freshets it says:

The freshet of the past week seems to have extended its violence over a very wide scope of territory. We hear of heavy losses in Edgefield and Barnwell District. But the greatest injury, and that which will be felt most severely by the whole country has been sustained by the different railroad lines.

Between this city and Columbia the long trestle work on the South Carolina Railroad at Kingsville, has been washed away.

At Columbia there was a great "upheaval of the waters," and the Congaree River was higher than it has been since 1852, causing great destruction to mills, plantations, etc.

A Chester, on the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad, heavy losses were sustained and the track greatly damaged.

Legislative Summary.

Two ineffectual attempts were made yesterday to elect an Engrossing Clerk. A large number of bills and resolutions, on their second readings, were disposed of in the Senate.

In the House Mr. Hanes introduced some important resolutions, which we give in our proceedings. Mr. H., on introducing his resolutions, delivered a speech which we have heard highly complimented by competent judges.

BLAIR AT RICHMOND—HIS INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The *Dispatch* of the 16th says:

Mr. Francis P. Blair, Sr., left Richmond on Saturday, on the flag of truce boat, for Grant's lines. As the end, and object, and results, of his mission have furnished the theme for endless speculation and discussion, we are glad to be able to relieve public curiosity by laying before our readers some facts concerning his interview with the President. He called upon the President on Friday morning. The meeting, especially upon the part of Mr. Blair, was marked by a degree of cordiality that as as refreshing as it was unexpected. He shook the President's hand warmly, assuring him at the same time of his undiminished regard and esteem. The first compliments over, he requested a private conference with the President, which was immediately accorded him. After a private conversation of an hour's duration, Mr. Blair took his leave, expressing himself highly gratified with the reception he had met and the results of the conference. Some time after his departure, the President wrote him a note, stating that as he (Mr. Blair) would, perhaps, like to have in writing what he (Mr. Davis) had said to him, he had written to report that he was willing, as he had ever been, to appoint commissioners to meet commissioners of Mr. Lincoln, with a view to an adjustment of the difficulties existing between the two countries. It is understood that Mr. Blair told the President that he came in no official character, but simply with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Lincoln. He expressed the opinion that Mr. Lincoln would certainly appoint commissioners to meet the commissioners appointed by our President.

The same boat that carried Mr. Blair down the James river brought back General Singleton, an Illinois Peace Democrat, another unauthorized peace commissioner. This peace commissioner business is fast becoming ridiculous.—For the benefit of whom it may concern, we will state that General Singleton is at the Spotswood Hotel, where he has been called on by a number of citizens.

We should not be surprised to see old Horace Greely next, flying around in Richmond as a peace commissioner.

TREASON! TREASON!! TREASON!!!

GENTLEMEN:—It is rumored on the street, that there is a resolution before Congress—in secret session—to open irregular negotiations through Commissioners with Lincoln, for peace. This is not only treason, but, under the circumstances, is treachery of the most infamous character. If you please, let us know whether it be true or not. The people of Virginia, *certainly*, and, I believe, the people of the Confederacy, generally, will not allow themselves to be sold by traitorous Congressmen after this fashion. Q.

Our correspondent refers to a report which is pretty common upon the street, and which has excited, so far as it has gained any credit, the utmost surprise and indignation among our people. What the citizens of *Virginia*, at least, think of such revolutionary notions as are therein referred to, may be seen in the noble action of our House of Delegates on Tuesday last.—Propositions not a whit more disorderly, ruinous and fatal than those referred to by "Q." were indefinitely postponed in the promptest and most indignant manner, by a vote of 101 to 2. The vote spoke for Virginia in substance and in manner. We do not doubt but that the honor of the State is as truly represented in Congress, and that no one of *her* delegates, at least, could have a part in such exceedingly reprehensible and intolerable proceedings as are imagined.

If there be, indeed, a single member remaining in Congress who is in favor of seeking peace by the Occoquan road, instead of the regular authorized mode of negotiation which the Constitution has provided, and which he has sworn to support, he knows but little of the temper of the people, if he supposes he would meet with the least encouragement or toleration, or escape the most indignant reprehension. The sentiment of Gov. Vance is the sentiment of our whole people, and the sworn duty of our legislature: "Let all of our movements, whether of peace or war, be in *solid column*." There is neither dignity, honor, nor safety in any other; nothing but folly, treason and ruin.

The above is the article from the Richmond *Sentinel* referred to and denounced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Orr, on the 16th instant. The *Sentinel* at length confesses that there is treason at other points besides in North Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS, 42d N. C. T.
Near Wilmington,
January 11th, 1865.

Editors Watchman: Below I send you a list of the casualties in this Regiment, Kirkland's Brigade, during the operations below Wilmington. Those of Co. A, were cut off and captured while garrisoning Battery Anderson (or Flag Pond Battery, as called by the enemy). Please publish for the benefit of all concerned.

Company A—Capt J H Koonts—1st Lieut Jos Conrad—Sergts J T Link, Andrew Link, Thos F Laning—Corpls J N Snider, Thomas A Batts, Wm F Benson—Privates P N Bodenheimer, R A Billings, Dan'l Brindle, F D Clodfelter, J P Cross, J C Doty, W A Ellis, J Evans, A Everheart, J A Fritts, A Fritts, H G Fritts, Peter Fry, H P Fealyer, Alex Gibbons, B C Gobble, J Grubb, Joseph Harrell, G F Headrick, A A Hoover, J H Idol, W H Keptly, H F Koonts, I W Koonts, L S Keller, G W Long, Sol Long, Jessee Long, W Y Lanier, D Lenard, W J Marshall, Henry Morgan, A Newsom, C R Arrender, M Owens, N R Owens, Henry Poplin, W F Procter, M Pool, M L Keen, L K Smith, D F Smith, R A Smith, L L Smith, E Smith, H L Sink, D Link, Jos Sink, J H Swicegood, P G Sicelift, J T Shoaf, Jno Shoaf, A D Stimpson, D Shealds, J H Stafford, W P Stafford, A W Swink, H Tice, C S Tice, A Wright, Yancy Willard, W A York, A F Yorkley, G Carnelison, Henderson Miller.

Co E—Sergt L A Clause, wounded in foot, slight.

Co H—Priv David Criscoe, killed.

Co K—Sergt Saml Tarlton, wounded in the head, very severe.

Very Respectfully,
C. W. BRADSHAW,
Lieut. Col. Com'dg.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—Northern papers of the 18th received. They are chiefly filled with official and unofficial reports of the capture of Fort Fisher. The Baltimore "American" says the fleet and army transports sailed together from Beaufort and arrived at the scene of operations Friday. The troops promptly landed without opposition. Friday and Saturday was occupied in the bombardment of the Fort, the fire being unprecedentedly heavy.

On Sunday an assault was made in which the Navy assisted, Porter having landed two thousand seamen and marines, with orders to board the fort on the sea face.—The troops were commanded by Terry and consisted of the same division which participated in Butler's *fiasco*, strengthened by an additional Brigade. The assault commenced at half past three in the afternoon and full possession of the works was obtained by ten, after a desperate and sanguinary fight. Federal loss heavy, specially in officers. Gen. Curtis was wounded. The garrison fell back to the extreme end of Federal point, where they were captured. The "American" says we captured over two thousand prisoners, including Whiting and Lamb, both wounded, and seventy-two guns.

The Magazine was exploded by accident, killing 200 Yankees and wounding a great many. The Yankee loss during the fight was about nine hundred killed and wounded. Rebel loss about five hundred.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 19.—The Senate passed House bill concerning the Cherokee Indians unanimously; also concurred in House resolution to prepare an address to the people of the Confederate States, after which resolved into Executive session.

In the House to-day Mr. Marshall's resolution relative to cotton and tobacco was adopted—yeas 43, nays 31.

The Senate joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Standwaite, Col. Gano and Gen. John S. Williams, and the officers and men of their respective commands, was unanimously concured in.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Foote rose to a question of privilege and addressed the House for upwards of two hours, at the close of which he asked leave of absence for two months, but subsequently withdrew the application.

Mr. Sneed submitted a preamble and resolution declaring that Mr. Foote is not worthy to occupy a seat upon the floor of the House, and that he is hereby expelled. Referred to Committee on Elections—yeas 44, nays 36.

Later From the North.

RICHMOND, Jan. 19.—Northern papers of the 17th received.

A Washington telegram to the Philadelphia "Inquirer" on the 16th says that "Mr. Blair called upon the President this morning and spent several hours there. To gentlemen who addressed him upon the subject, remarked that he had had an interview with Jeff. Davis but what passed he would not divulge to any one at present except the President—that his expedition was highly satisfactory and would be known in proper time.

Thomas was at Clifton, Wayne county, at last accounts.

The Roads are in very bad condition.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Cox offered a resolution in favor of the appointment of Peace Commissioners. Laid on the table—yeas 84, nays 51.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19.—About midday all the vessels of the fleet raised their flags and fired a salute. There has been unusual activity displayed amongst the fleet to-day and on Morris Island. The number of Monitors has increased. There are now eight off Morris Island.

Nothing of Sherman's movements.

Rumors are rife in Richmond of the evacuation, at an early day, of that city, and many of the citizens believe such a thing will take place. We are prepared for great changes and momentous events in the next sixty days, and even the abandonment of Petersburg and Richmond would not startle us.

The Resolutions offered by Mr. Hanes, in the House of Commons, yesterday, are practical and to the point, and we are glad that there is one man in the body that has the moral nerve to express, publicly, what he believes, privately, and to seek peace in the only way which it is likely to be found. We hope that Mr. Hanes will allow his speech on the occasion to be published.

HEREAFTER.

O land beyond the setting sun!
O realms more fair than poet's dream!
How clear thy silvery streamlets run,
How bright thy golden glories gleam?

Earth holds no counterpart of thine,
The dark-browed Orient, jewel-crowned,
Pales as she bows before thy shrine,
Shrouded in mystery so profound.

The dazzling North, the stately West,
Whose rivers flow from mount to sea;
The South, flower-wreathed in languid rest—
What are they compared with thee!

All lands, all realms beneath your dome,
Where God's own hand hath hung the stars,
To these with humblest homage come,
Oh world beyond the crystal bars!

Thou blest Hereafter! Mortal tongue
Hath striven in vain thy speech to learn,
And fancy wanders, lost among
The flowery paths for which we yearn.

But well we know that fair and bright,
Far beyond human ken or dream,
Too glorious for our feeble sight,
The skies of cloudless azure beam.

We know thy happy vallies lie
In green repose, supremely blest;
We know against thy sapphire sky
Thy mountain peaks sublimely rest.

And sometimes even now we catch
Faint gleamings from thy far off shore,
And still with eager eyes we watch
For one sweet sign or token more.

For oh, the deeply loved are there!
The brave, the fair, the good, the wise,
Who pined for thy serener air,
Nor shunned thy solemn mysteries.

There are the hopes that, one by one,
Died even as we gave them birth,
The dreams that passed are well begun,
Too dear, too beautiful for earth.

The aspirations, strong of wing,
Aiming at heights we could not reach;
The songs we tried in vain to sing;
The thoughts too vast for human speech.

Thou hast them all, Hereafter! Thou
Shalt keep them safely till that hour
When, with God's seal on heart and brow,
We claim them in immortal power!

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute orders for Job Printing with dispatch.